THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SPEAKS THE RELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT TO BUSI-NESS-ADDRESSES BY POSTMASTER-GEN-

ERAL GARY, MR. DINGLEY AND OTHERS. Baltimore, Feb. 3.-Two Cabinet officers were the speakers at the annual dinner of the and Manufacturers' Association tolight, and it was in other respects one of the most totable affairs of the kind ever given in Balti-Secretary Gage was the chief speaker, b Postmaster-General Gary was also on the list, as were Congressman Nelson Dingley, Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, and Senator Weilington. The LECTURES SUSPENDED IN AUSTRIAN INSTITU-

The Relation of Business to Government Pinances. Response by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Postal Service and Its Relation to Com-

Response by the Postmaster-General. "Our Industrial and Business Future." Response by Congressman Dingley.

Response by Congressman John M.

Woman." Response by Congressman Joseph H. Prosit!

There were nearly two hundred covers, and the Polytechnic of Brunn. menu was elaborate. Secretary Gage said in part:

Walker.

There were nearly two hundred covers, and the There were nearly two hundred covers.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: With one or two weeks of uninterrupted that time to present the result of my preparation. I must hope to submit matter both interesting and instructive to response to a siggestion so fruitful and wernment." Inforturation of the three to the proper hour of even moment of lessure in which I could make the property of the property

from enemies at home, from foes without; do for mitted to two great estates adjoining Cliveden, the

secure general equity and justices, with those operations which men in their free relations with each other will develop and carry forward, there is injected into the field of industrial activities and commercial exchange the injurious influence of a body foreign to these activities.

In other words, left free to their own evolutionary tendencies, men engaged in sowing, realing, that field we call husbness, will develop through individual initiative—pushed by necessity, repressed by experience—those tools, appliances, conveniences, and those methods and practices in mutual exchanges which, at a given time, will be best suited to their needs. Legislation can observe and give judicious sanctions, and thus recognize as law what has already become good practice; but it cannot in these particulars interest on progress. It was in recognition of this that a wise man once said, in substance, if not in form: "The best legislative action thus limited may put fetters on progress. It was in recognition of this rights in the purchase of Cliveden. It was purchased by William Waldorf Astor from the Duke of Westminster in 1893. It was announced early in 1896 that Mr. Astor had antagonized the Duke of Westminster by insisting upon certain of his rights in the purchase of Cliveden. It was said, for instance, that there was a visitors' book there among the effects in the inventory, which

form: The best legislation tolering the econome relations of men has been that which repealed previous legislation.

If was the individual initiative that turned the crooked stick into a pioush—that transformed it from time to time into fron, then into steel, then into the weighty engines breaking the sod with the power of a hundred horses. It was the individual, alone or associated with others in free choice, that built shirs, established commerce, developed the use of a common medium of exchange known as money. By individual tasts and choice, freely acting, money was at one time one thing, perhaps shells; yet by the force of a law unwritten, resident in the fundividual man as related to his fellows, it slowly changed into some other and different thing, like won or sliver or gold. In this whole region statute law, operating wisely has given sanction and recognitions. When it has tried to create or coerce it has worked infinite harm.

What is thus true of production and its tools, of commerce and its methods, of trade and its moneys, is equally true of that imponderable thing which, in

What is thus true of production and its tools, of commerce and its methods, of trade and its meneys, is equally true of that imponderable thing which, in a higher order of society, is known as credit. Credit is a sentiment in the mind which induces the possessor of a great thing to pass to another the use and enjoyment of that thing against the expectation of a future reimbursement. As a sentiment in the mind, legislation is poweriess to direct or overce it. Fromtesory notes, bills of exchange, entries on books of account bank checks, and bank notes are the outward evidences that the phenomena of credit have occurred. All those instruments constructively certify in commercial life that value has passed, that it will be used, maintained or increased, and will always remain, in some form, available for the redemption or payment of the credit to which it ewes the fact of its transfer. This ras passed, and will always remain, in some form available for the redemption or payment of the credit to which it ewes the fact of its transfer. Thi is the law, not made by man, but inhering in the nature of credit, its function and its relationship.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MONEY. It is the just complaint against Government issues of money that, though obedient to the legislative will, it is nevertheless not in harmony with the

higher economic law, which blesses the obedient and punishes all violation, whether the violation he wilful or through ismerance. A true credit in-

she wilful or through innerance. A true credit instrument, truthfully evidencing that a thing of value has passed—yet still exists in fact, even if transformed in shape and substance—such an instrument is clothed with the quality of lexitimacy. If the fact he otherwise, if the value passed has been consumed, destroyed or lost, the credit instrument itself becomes a commercial interloper, a misleading token, nor can kings, emperors or Senzies change the fact.

I have trespassed upon my time. I can only point out the fact that our own legal-tender notes, dear as they are in a great crisis, are yet out of accord with the true economic laws. The veglue for which they were originally issued was incorditately consumed or destroyed. As now reissued, they are evidences of a value already consumed by the issuer, or of service already past. These notes operating in the commercial field, thus differentiated from the true credit instruments which commerce can create, must somewhere were injury, even if we cannot distinctively point it out. In my opinion, it is here that business receives an injury seneral and wide-reaching through its forced relations to (jovernment). must somewhere work injury, even if we cannot distinctively point it out. In my opinion, it is here that business receives an injury general and wide-reaching through its forced relations to dovernment paper money. I wish it were not so. I would be glad in this regard to be in error. Neither is it pleasant nor popular to hear this witness if it be true, but I know of no higher duty upon the man who loves his country, who desires it to march in the vanguerd of progress and prosperity among the nations of the earth, than to deal faithfully according to the light of his honest convictions with those great questions which affect for good or ill his country's weifare.

NOVEL DINING-ROOM FOR A NEW HOTEL. A beginning is to be made within the next few days in the construction of a new ten-story hotel to be built in two sections, on the southwest corner of Columbus-ave, and Eightleth-st. Only the first section of the hotel is to be built at present. Imperial Realty Company is the owner, and Isaac A. Hopper the contractor. The building, as now constructed, is to cover a plot % feet by 100, and is constructed, is to cover a plot in feet by 190, and is expected to cost \$500,000. The second half, similar in construction, will be put up on the adjoining plot next year. The hotel will be a steel-frame structure, faced with carved limestone and Harvard pressed brick. Its diring-room, on the top floor of the building, overlooking Central Fark and the new Museum of Natural History, will be rather an innovation. The walls are to be so constructed that in summer it will be possible to remove the panel work, which is to be of steel, and convert the room into a paim roof garden.

TO BUY FIVE MILLION PEET OF LUMBER. Menominee, Mich., Feb. 3.-B. G. P. Montgomery & Co., lumber dealers of Buffalo, N. Y., have closed a deal with Kirby Carpenter, of this city, for the purchase of five million feet of high-grade lumber of this season's cut.

REPUBLICANS ENROLL TO-NIGHT.

Indigestion? TRY FOR BODY AND BRAIN 863, Endersed by Medical Faculty efficacious agreeable

A MURDEROUS IRISH PARMER.

KILLS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW, WIFE AND TW

CHILDREN

MORE BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY.

London, Feb. 3 .- A dispatch from Rome says that

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

A UNIONIST CHOSEN TO SUCCEED THE LATE MR.

London, Feb. 3.—The result of the Parliamentary by-election in Wolverhampton (South) to-day, to

fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of the

John L. Gibbons, the victor in the South Wolverhampton election, is a member of an old and highly esteemed Bilston family, and for some time

has represented Bilston on the Staffordshire County Council. In his published address to the electors

he asserted that he was entirely in agreement with

the foreign policy of the Government, and would

give his hearty support to the Government's proposals for reorganizing and strengthening the army

and maintaining the superiority of the navy. George

fighting on the Government's foreign policy, char-

The South Division of Wolverhampton is one of the largest single-member constituencies in the

provinces, the population approaching 65,000. Since Mr. Villers undertook the representation of the division no poli had occurred until yesterday, and out of the total electorate of 3,154 on the register it was impossible to give an idea as to the relative attempth of the rival parties.

NO OPPOSITION TO SIR SAMUEL SCOTT.

taken place in the West Marylebone District of London, for a successor in Parliament of Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart, who has been elevated to the perage, Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., Conservative, was elected without opposition.

Sir Samuel Scott was born in 1873, succeeded his

Sir Samuel Scott was born in 1878, succeeded his father, the fifth baronet, on the latter's death, in 1883, and in 1896 married a daughter of Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The new Member of Parliament was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, and owns about sixty thousand acres of land.

PRINCE GEORGE'S THREE PROTECTORS.

THEY ARE READY, IT IS SAID, TO INSIST UPON

HIS APPOINTMENT.

Berlin, Feb. 3.-The Constantinople correspondent

of "The Frankfort Zeitung" telegraphs that Russia, France and Great Britain have agreed to in-

The difficulty resulting in the seizure of the paintings of Giovanni Boldini at the art store of

Wednesday for alleged Tariff law violation, will

Glaenzer yesterday had a conference with the

Custom House officials. With him at the confer-

ence, which was held in his office, adjoining the

art rooms, was his attorney, Charles B. Alexander,

of the firm Alexander & Green, of No. 120 Broad-

spector Charles Traitteur, who made the seizure

yesterday, and who left two officers in charge of

he Boldint paintings and pastels, and Deputy-

Collector Phelps. They were closeted with Mr.

Mr. Ginenzer after the conference walked into the

art rooms, the rest of the party meanwhile making

their escape into the street by a back door, and

he assured the reporters who were waiting to sea

him that there would probably be no further

matter," he continued, "and I think the Custom

House officials understand that we intended no wrong. It was claimed that we had violated a sec-

tion of the Tariff law by offering one of the Boldini

pictures for sale, in spite of the fact that the

paintings had been brought to this country for

were to be exported within six months, and were

not to be sold. Our mistake lay in supposing that

we could sell a picture imported under such con-ditions provided we paid the duty on it. The officials

lector Phelps.

T. Gleenzer afterward said that he had considif the woman crazy who went to the studio on
sday. "When she insated on purchasing the
di portrait I put a price of \$5.00 on it, never
posing that she would buy it. She accepted,
we gave her a bill of saie, dated March, when
bend expires and we are to return the paint-

gs."
The conference at Boursod, Valadon & Co.'s
come took place after counsel for Boldot had
opeared before the Customs officials and prosted against the seizure of the pictures, asserting

sted against the scinure of the pictures, asserting at there had been no irregularity in connection th them. Collector Bidwell then referred the se to Colonel Dudley Phelps, chief of the law vision at the Custom House.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the American Institute was held last night at No. 115 West Thirty-eighth-

st. Chairman Charles F. Allen presented the an-

nual report of the Board of Trustees, which showed

a deficiency of \$8,283 32. In former years the In-

etitute always had a heavy balance on the credit

side of the ledger, but latterly the annual exhibi-

tions have not been so well supported. Various

conjectures were advanced by the members of the

Board last night as to the reasons for the fallure

of the exhibitions of late years, but none were sat-

of the exhibitions of late years, but note were sainfactory to the majority of the Board. Some ascribed the failure to the hard times, and others to the fact that the city had outgrown such exhibitions. The question of whether another exhibition will be given this year will be submitted at the annual election of officers of the Institute

The Institute is financially well off, owning real estate to the value of \$125,000, its other assets being library, \$26,010 78, furniture and fixtures, \$1,000, United States bonds, \$12,000; due from State, \$1,500, and cash in bank, \$4,485 83; total, \$178,006 61.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES BARRED.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Insurance Super-

ited) of London, England, and the Great Britain

intendent states that the London Fire Office (Lim

exhibition only and, being, therefore, duty

"We have made our explanation of the

Glashzer for over three hours.

Representing the Custom House were In-

rebably be settled satisfactorily, according to

W. Ginenzer, the manager of the store. Mr.

oussed, Valadon & Co., at No. 303 Fifth-ave., on

London, Feb. 2.-In the election which has just

it was impossible to give an a strength of the rival parties.

Thorne, the defeated candidate, who made the

Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, was a vic-Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, was a vic-tory for the Unionist candidate, John L. Gibbons, who defeated his Liberal and Radical opponent, George R. Thorne, by ill votes. The voting was as follows: Gibbons (Unionist), 4.115; Thorne (Liberal and Radical), 4.001; Unionist majority, 111.

lasting

GERMAN AND SLAV STUDENTS FIGHT.

immediate

and Polytechnic have been informed of the discontinuance of the lectures at the University until February 11, and at the Polytechnic indefinitely, The suspension of the lectures at the University is immediately due to the disorderly conduct of a German student this morning, who shouted "Heff

Similar occurrences have taken place at the

The German and Slav students had a free fight

Were violent scenes of disorder all day at the Vienna High School, the striking students going to the lecture-room and disturbing the lectures until the professors were obliged to yield.

At a conference of the Austrian Cabinet yesterday the Ministers were advised that the rectors of the various Universities had considered the situation and advised the Government temporarily to suspend the lectures, without closing the Universities. This decision is regarded as being practically a censure of the Government, as the resolution contained no word of blame for the students.

weigh its perceived defects. Nevertheless, these considerations emphasize the statement that its range of action and influence should be confined within the circle of its necessary and well-recognized purposes. When it takes over to itself operations not necessary to its own function, it treapasses upon the natural rights of the citizen.

AMERICAN THEORY OF GOVERNMENT.

The theory on which our Government rests is the ability of man to work out his own destiny; protest him from unjust aggression in his common rights—

After alluding to the fact that the continues:

A few years ago the property was sold to a rich american. First the park was surrounded by a merican. First the park was surrounded by a filled sus wall, covered with broken glass, and access thereican do to the house was forbidden. Even a spring of water, which for a century has been open to the public quite distant from the house, is now closed, and the iron still gate in the old park wall, sllowing a view of the house and avenue, has been pulled down, and a dead blank wall is now building in its place, so sacred to the privacy of the present owner.

After alluding to the fact that the continues:

writer of the letter adds:

No reasonable men wishes to prevent Americans or citizens of other States from inhabiting our country; but, if they wish to do so, their first duty is to show decent respect for the customs of their adopted country. Failing this, it becomes a duty to ask whether there is no way of teaching them good manners. Referring to the old principle of English law,

was purchased by William Waldorf Astor from the Duke of Westminster in 1893. It was announced the Duke of Wastminster in Astor had antagonized the Duke of Wastminster by training the Country of the Governorship of Crete, and are ready to enforce it should the Sultan prove obdurate. Prince Cliveden, a magnificent estate of the was purchased by William Waldorf Astor from the was purchased by William Waldorf Astor from the book of Westminster in 1893. It was announced puke of Westminster by insisting upon certain of his rights in the purchase of Cliveden. It was his rights in the purchase of Cliveden. It was aid, for instance, that there was a visitors' book there among the effects in the inventory, which there among the effects in the inventory, which book contained many famous signatures. The book contained many famous signatures are signatured to be contained many famous signatures. The book contained many famous signatures. The book contained many famous signatures are signatured to be contained to render, but Mr. Astor replied that it had been duly transferred to him in the sale, and, moreover, that it had been an appanage of Cliveden long before the purchase of the estate by the Westminster family. In any case, Mr. Astor seems to have established his legal rights; and then, it was added, he sent the book to the Duke of Westminster with his compliments.

The trouble with the people living in the vicinity of Cliveden and with would-be visitors dates for years back. Some time after Mr. Astor purchased Cliveden there was an outery through the press against his refusing the long-recognized privilege of wayfarers on the Thames to land and ploule in the woods of Cliveden, and the new purchaser of

against his refusing the many to land and plants in the woods of Cilveden, and the new purchaser of the estate thus made himself unpopular with the general public. But to those who are familiar with the behavior of a crowd of English picnickers on a Sunday or any other dey, especially in the vicinity of the Thames, the action of Mr. Astor in excluding them is not astonishing.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

UNUSUALLY LARGE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS AND SPECTATORS.

Ottawa, Feb. 3 .- Never before in the history of the Dominion was there such a large attendance at the opening of Parliament as there was to-day. This applies to the representatives in Parliament as well as to the public. To-day's proceedings were purely formal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, received notice of the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the purchase of the Drummond County Railway by the Dominion Government. Last session the Senate threw out this bill after charging that there was a corrupt deal in connection with the purchase. There was a state dinner at the Government House to-night.

LACK CONFIDENCE IN RESNARD.

VOTE OF PROTEST AGAINST THE FRENCH MIN-ISTER OF MARINE.

Paris, Feb. 3.-Continuing the discussion of the paval budget to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the House voted, by 263 ayes to 260 nays, a reduction of 1,000 france in the credit for departmental inspection. This was a protest against the suppression of the reports of the Supervising Committee, in spite of the declaration of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard, that he had no desire to suppress reports to Parliament. The vote, therefore, implies non-confidence in Admiral Bes-

nard.

M. Jaures, the Socialist, supported the Radicals and called attention to the alleged tampering with the correspondence of M. Deicasse (Deputy for Folx in the Department of Arlege) from an official at the Toulon Dock Yard. He demanded a judicial inquiry into the facts of the case.

M. Meline, the Premier, refused this demand, but promised a departmental inquiry. The Chamber then by a vote of 513 against 237 referted the motion for a judicial inquiry, and voted confidence in the Government by \$11\$ against 188.

SAVED FROM DRIFTING ICE.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEN RESCUED FROM A PERIL OUS PREDICAMENT.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 3.-Reports from all along the coast tell of great damage done by ice floes. Eight of the sixteen men who went adrift yes-terday on an ice fice in Trinity Bay reached land to-night, badly froethitten. It is believed that the others have been saved.

The schooner Fanny is ashore near Brigus, Con-ception Bay, and will be a total wreck.

TWENTY KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE. Constantinopie, Feb. 3.-Details received to-day from Balikest, Asia Minor, show that twenty per-sons were killed, and that fifty others were injured, as a result of the earthquake which re-cently caused considerable damage to property at that place and at Brusa.

LIKE THE DIAMONDS OF KIMBERLEY.

Pretoria, Feb. 3.—A Government inspector, who paid a surprise visit recently to a diamond mine near Pretoria, is convinced of a genuine discovery.

Insurance Corporation (Limited), also of London, are not licensed to transact business in Ilfinois, that any policy issued by them is a contract in violation of the law, and that neither has any autorney in the State against whom suit can be brought in case of loss.

CYCLISTS AND DEALERS THERE TO CELE-

BICYCLE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

BRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND RIDERS OF THE

sary to make the day a real cyclists' holiday is to have the cyclists themselves take up the project and push it to a successful issue with their usual Prominent members of the clubs in both cities are

talking of taking action looking toward making of the different stores on that date. Most of the uptown dealers in this city, even at this Belfast, Feb. 2.-Philip King, it is announced in a early date, are making preparations to decorate their places and to send out invitations for Bicycle dispatch from Cavan, capital of the county of that ie, has been arrested on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, wife and two children. Day. In the academies the chances are that in Ing his mother-in-law, wife and two children. How children is some cases receptions with dancing will be aralleged to have committed the crimes on Monday last, but the bodies were only discovered to-day, and King, who had run away, was soon afterward taken into custody.

Day. In the academies the chances are that in some cases receptions with dancing will be arranged for the evening. Most of the new models will be ready for public inspection by that time and each place of business will have a miniature

The Cycle Board of Trade of Long Island held a neeting at the offices of Gormully & Jeffery, in Flatbush-ave., last night, and the Brooklyn dealers TROOPS HAVE TO CLEAR A CORN EXCHANGE OF received the proposition as to Bicycle Day with a decided show of enthusiasm. G. W. Bennett, the president, was in the chair, and E. H. Smith, the secretary, kept a record of the meeting. Several prominent club men, who had read of the plans for attempting to corner grain. The troops, it is added, had to clear the exchange.

The dispatch adds that there were bread riots at Castellamare yesterday, and that the troops frequently charged the mobs. ome of the grain dealers on the Corn Exchange of G. W. Bennett, Gormully & Jeffery, Flatbushave.; J. H. Wilcox, No. 593 Fulton-st.; Charles Weeks, jr., the Liberty Cycle Company, S. F. Frasick, the Remington Cycle Company and Alexander Schwalbach, near the Willingk entrance to

C. Edward Wood, of the George N. Pierce Company, writes: "Relative to the Bicycle Day which you suggest for the New-York trade, I would say that the writer's three years' experience at Boston on February 2 is such that I cannot fail to agree with you as to the merit of your suggestion. I speak from a personal standpoint."

IN THE CYCLING WORLD. ORGANIZING IN THE WEST TO BEAT POTTER-AN ALLEGATION THAT THE SHORT-TRACK SCAN-DAL WAS NOT SUBMITTED TO THE FULL

While the Eastern delegations are preparing to descend upon St. Louis on Sunday and Monday ffecting the League of American Wheelmen, some of the Western delegates are hatching a plowhich they will explode on Tuesday night. of the Eastern delegations are solid for Potter for the presidency, and the friends of the New-York the presidency, and the friends of the New-York man are confident that many of the Western States will support him just as heartily. A story comes from the West that Sterling Elifott and his admirers are stirring up quite a honests nest, and that a meeting will be held at Chicago on Tuesday, when a concerted plan will be made to fight Potter tooth and nail at St. Louis. Many of the Western and some of the Eastern delegates will stop over at Chicago on their way to St. Louis. Frederick Gerlach, of Chicago, is mentioned as the man who will run in opposition to Potter. Even the wildest "kicker" in the L. A. W. cannot see how Gerlach can have any chance to defeat the good-roads man.

the recent short-track scandal had not been sub-mitted to all the members of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen. Henry Good-

C. C. Strong, Chief Consul of the North Carolina Division of the League of American Wheel-men, writes that, while the accession movement has met with more or less success in his division and Sunday racing may continue, he admits that the membership in the division has fallen off to one-third what it was before Sunday racing was indulged in. Sunday racing will kill the sport in that section of the country just as certainly as Sunday baseball has kept the better class of people away from the baseball games played at Louis-villa, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

It is expected that the registration of riders suggested by Albert Mott, the chairman of the Racing Board, if adopted at St. Louis, may cause trouble. The majority of the men feel that they are doing all that should be expected of them when they pay a fee for every race in which they enter.

The Nameless Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, have poetponed their intended theatre party until Feb-

Dr. John S. White, of the Berkeley School, has just handed in his application for membership in the League of American Wheelmen.

A YACHTING MUSTER CALLED.

TO RACE FOR THE SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN CHALLENGE CUP FOR SMALL TACHTS. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has

challenged the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, of Montreal, Canada, for the cup that was won by the Glencairn II in August last. This trophy, which is called the Scawanhaka Corinthian Challenge Cup for Small Yachts, is now in the possession of the tional races will be sailed on the waters of Lake

St. Louis, near Montreal, in August next.

The challenging club proposes to hold open trial tive yacht on July 11, 12 and 13, 1898. For the in formation of those who may contemplate making entries for the trial contests the club will forward to applicants printed extracts from the declaration of trust and the general regulations for the entrol of the match as lately altered and agreed upon by the present holders of the cup. The principal alteration is as to allowing four persons in the crew of each competing boat, but this exten- Third floor. sion as to number is controlled by a hard and fast rule, which says: "The total actual weight of the crew, including all clothes, personal apparel and belongings worn by them or carried on ing any race, shall not exceed six hundred pounds." Also: "The helmsman may be changed at will, and as often as may be desired in any race, provided that such helmsman shall have been that such helmsman shall have been named in writing, as required by the provisions of Article X of the declaration of trust.

The trial races will be sailed off Oyster Bay, in Long Island Sound, and each leg of the course will be kept at the same length as in the challenge races—namely, at one and one-third knots in triangular races, and at two mices from buoy to buoy in the windward and leeward races—all contests to be twelve miles long.

L. Huntingdon, the yacht builder, who has usually put out several yachts for these trial races of the Senwanhaka Club, was seen yesterday in regard to ascertaining the extent of the fleet which would compete for the honor of standing by the challenge. He said: "I only know of one hoat being prepared for this. The huse class of twenty-one-foot knockabouts seems to have drawn away tha unierest of those who otherwise would prob-

one-foot knockabonis seems to have drawn away the interest of those who otherwise would probably be in the fight. The worst of it is that one event practically finishes the season for each twenty-footer's existence, and only one boat can be chosen. I am afraid that a good many of those who are 'earnestly invited' to attend these trials will find their whole time taken up by the racing in another class."

NEW-ENGLAND AMATEUR OARSMEN. Boston, Feb 3.-The New-England Amateur

Rowing Association held its annual meeting last night at the American House, Walter Stimpson presiding. The association has a balance of \$358 43 The Manamaker Stora

Further Furniture Facts



VOU can't tell whether you're getting a bargain or not, until you see the goods. Prices in themselves are not conclusive. In reading the following detail, please do so with this in mind:-

That the selection of this furniture for our February sale has been made from the offerings of only well-known and reliable makers, whose names are in themselves guaranties of worth and workmanship: That the sale-list includes a number of pieces of the magnificent

'hand-made ' furniture recently described to you, and which is admittedly the finest made in this country, outside of the highest class custom work:

That the Brass and Iron Bedsteads are taken from our regular stock,-and you know what that is.

Low prices, certainly,-low enough to make you suspicious of qualities, perhaps, if it were not this store which was offering them But beside low prices, -- above and beyond the mere element of little figures,—the furniture is good furniture, and in many cases the best furniture which money will buy.

Now read the prices.

Bedroom Suits

At \$9.50—Of oak, 3 pieces; full sized bedstead, carved headboard; bureau with top 36x17, 3 large drawers, French bevel plate mirror 18x20; washstand with double closet.

At \$18-Of ash, 3 pieces; full size bedstead, carved headboard; cheval dressing bureau, top 46x17, 2 large and 2 small drawers and hat box in base, bevel plate mirror 18x40; washstand, top 31x16, with 8 drawers in base; cast brass trimmings. At \$45-Of curly birch, 3 pieces; full sized bedstead,

headboard nicely carved; dressing bureau with fancy shaped front, top 44x32, 2 large and 3 small drawers in base, pattern plate French bevel mirror 26x32; fancy shaped front combination commode, top 20x34; cast brass trimmings; highly polished. At \$65-Of solid mahogany, 3 pieces; full sized bedstead, carved headboard, dressing bureau with swell front, fancy shaped top 48x23, 2 large and 2 small drawers in base, pattern plate French bevel irror 80x40; swell front commode with fancy shaped top 18x36; cast brass trammings; highly

Bureaus

At \$5—Of oak, fancy shaped top, 32x16, 8 large drawers, cast brass handles; minor 16x20.

At \$7—Of oak, top 16x36, 8 large drawers, cast brass handles and bevel plate mirror 18x20.

At \$8 75—Of oak, top 33x20, 3 large drawers and cupboard in base, cast brass handles and bever plate mirror 12x20.

Bedsteads At \$3—Enameled bedsteads, 8 feet wide, with bed quality woven wire mattress; guaranteed for five

At \$7.90-Enameled bedstead, in all the width, swell footboard, brass top rails and brass know, best quality woven wire mattress; guaranteed for

Toilet Tables At \$10-Enamel finished, fancy shaped top 20x30,1

large drawer, serpentine front, oval French bee t \$16-Of solid mahogany, fancy shaped to 82x19, 1 large drawer, swell front and oval French bevel plate mirror 16x24.

The Difference Between 88 and 100 If your eyes are sufficiently keen to distinguish between a cloth hav-

ing 100 threads to the inch, and one having 88, you can tell at a glance the difference between the ginghams we are selling at Eight and One-Half Cents a Yard

and the best ginghams made in the world. Can you do it?

There's no other difference than this one of threads per inch. The

patterns are just as good, -in fact practically identical. But the other costs 25c. a yard, -35c. a yard if it is Scotch.

These are now regular 121/2c. goods, but probably more familiar to you as the kind which ruled at 20c. a yard for some years. We sold 19,765 yards of them yesterday at 81/2c. There remain of the lot something less than 57,000 yards, not enough for three days' selling, for to-day's selling will be larger than yesterday's. Don't be too late.

New Lot Of Children's Pretty garments in the Children's Wear Store to-day.

New Lot Of Children's An interesting display of pretty garments in the Children's Be Quick!

We took stock in the Clothing Store this week. It is always a process of moderately-priced percale and ging- one this time. We found more broken loss ham dresses for tots 2 to 4 years of

At 65c .- Of percale, in pink or blue grounds with neat stripes or checks, Gretchen, yoke effect,

At 85c.—Boy's dress of percale, box plaited from neck; large square collar, cuffs and belt trimmed with braid At \$1-Guimpe dress of gingham, blouse effect;

double ruifle around shoulders, embroidery trimmed red, blue or pink plaids or checks. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two Corset About 600 new corsets,

bought advantageously, go Chances. bought advantage and on sale this morning at a third off usual prices. In all sizes and learning. Everything that is, is but the re-

At 95c .- Of French coutil, extra long waist, high corded bust, well boned, 2 side steels, white and drab, 18 to 30 inches; regularly \$1.50. At \$1.75-A short corset similar to popular little

French models, straight front, short sudden hip, medium and low bust, long waist, trimmed with lace and ribbon, white or black sateen; no side steels; regularly \$2.50.

Old Furniture WE'LL re-upholster and re-Made New. cover that old parlor suit mials and full information, sent free and make it look nearly as The Book Store, Ninth street. bright as when purchased. There are English cordurovs here at 85c. a vd.-18 colors; silk-faced Tapestries in 5 colors at \$1.75

and beautiful silk Tapestries in 3 colors at

Among them a new arrival which results in discoveries, and we made than we expected. Broken lots have m business here, and so:-About one hundred Men's Suits in fancy

cheviots and worsteds,-good styles and bertha; collar, sleeves and beit trimmed with white desirable, or they wouldn't be broken up in sizes.

Formerly \$18.50 to \$20; now \$10 a suit. Second floor.

Do you realize what reading Consider Do you realize William Ridpath's History of the World This. would do for you? A half hour daily for a single year will

put you in touch with every important event since human life began.

Is knowledge worth while? Historial information lies at the foundation of all

sult of what has been. And the pleasure of it! Ridpath's Great Universal History is as fascinating as a ro-

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fifteen monthly payments to complete the transactionfirst payment in thirty days after joining—for the dot-bound, 81 50 a month; for the half-Russia—by far the more durable and attractive-\$2 a month; for sumptsous full morocco, \$2.50 a month. Specimen pages, illustrations, maps, charts, testimo-

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WE frame pictures to order
promptly and at little cost. An
assortment of mouldings from which choosing should be easy. You may see them in the new picture store, Fifth

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

over the proposition to appropriate \$100 to send an eight-oared crew to the National Regatta and another of \$1,000 to send a crew to Henley. matters were referred to the Executive Committee. The following officers were elected: President, Walter Stimpson, Arlington Boat Club; vice-president, Arthur R. Sweet, Pawtucket; secretary, J. J. Corrigan, Columbian Rowing Association, East Boston; treasurer, W. Falrbanks, Lake View Boat Club.

SKATING AT VAN CORTLANDT. The large lake at Van Cortlandt Park has been

ice is in excellent condition and the skating is Police provision was made for a big crowd resterday afternoon and evening, and the attendnce was enormous.

The loc at Central Park seems to be too weak or snow-cleaning horses. The ice, too, is in oor condition, and it will take a couple of days f sharp, cold weather to put the ice in any kind f condition for skating.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION. The second annual dinner of the Blooming Grove Park Association will be given at Delmonico's next Tuesday evening. The invited guests are Attor-

ney-General Griggs, Robert B. Roosevelt, Josep S. Neff, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Julies Davies, ex-Judge Warren Higley and A. N. Chen GUM-CHEWING SEVERELY DENOUNCED

BISHOP VINCENT URGES THAT A CRUSADE 85

INSTITUTED AGAINST IT. Topeka, Feb. 3.-Bishop John C. Vincent, of the

Methodist Epis-opal Church, speaking before the State Temperance Union, appealed to his heares to make war on the chewing-gum habit, and persevere until it is crusaded out of Kansas. asserted that the chewing-gum vice had made mislionaires out of a few men in a few years, and instead of doing any good whatever, was encouraging dangerous habits among the people. He should be laid at the chewing gum age of child-hood, as the habit was a sort of self-indulgens that should be restrained. If the child's will was educated to resist this habit, it could be most easily trained to resist other habits. The Bishop was severe in his criticism of the chewing girl and urged that she should be made to understand that the indulgence of the habit was to her discredit